



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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RETRENCHMENT
is sometimes necessary in domestic or business life.
BUT NEVER RETRENCH
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Money is never better spent
than on the eyes if they need
ATTENTION!
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,401.

號一零百四千九萬一第

日一廿月六年申庚

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1920.

四拜禮

號五月八年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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115, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	10
8.30	to 9.00	15
9.00	to 9.30	20
9.30	to 10.00	25
10.00	to 10.30	30
10.30	to 11.00	35
11.00	to 11.30	40
11.30	to 12.00	45
12.00	to 12.30	50
12.30	to 1.00	55
1.00	to 1.30	60
1.30	to 2.00	65
2.00	to 2.30	70
2.30	to 3.00	75
3.00	to 3.30	80
3.30	to 4.00	85
4.00	to 4.30	90
4.30	to 5.00	95
5.00	to 5.30	100

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 10
8.30 " to 9.00 " " 15
9.00 " to 9.30 " " 20
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 25
10.00 " to 10.30 " " 30
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 35
11.00 " to 11.30 " " 40
11.30 " to 12.00 " " 45
12.00 " to 12.30 " " 50
12.30 " to 1.00 " " 55
1.00 " to 1.30 " " 60
1.30 " to 2.00 " " 65
2.00 " to 2.30 " " 70
2.30 " to 3.00 " " 75
3.00 " to 3.30 " " 80
3.30 " to 4.00 " " 85
4.00 " to 4.30 " " 90
4.30 " to 5.00 " " 95
5.00 " to 5.30 " " 100

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 10
8.30 " to 9.00 " " 15
9.00 " to 9.30 " " 20
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 25
10.00 " to 10.30 " " 30
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 35
11.00 " to 11.30 " " 40
11.30 " to 12.00 " " 45
12.00 " to 12.30 " " 50
12.30 " to 1.00 " " 55
1.00 " to 1.30 " " 60
1.30 " to 2.00 " " 65
2.00 " to 2.30 " " 70
2.30 " to 3.00 " " 75
3.00 " to 3.30 " " 80
3.30 " to 4.00 " " 85
4.00 " to 4.30 " " 90
4.30 " to 5.00 " " 95
5.00 " to 5.30 " " 100

NIGHT CARS
At on Week Days.
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Season and punch tickets available for
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time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
Shum Chai	arr.	7.40	7.55	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.35	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.15	11.30
Shum Chai	dep.	7.45	7.60	7.70	7.85	7.95	8.10	8.20	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.05	10.15	10.30	10.40
Shum Chai	arr.	7.50	8.05	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Shum Chai	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.20	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Shum Chai	arr.	8.00	8.15	8.25	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Shum Chai	dep.	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Shum Chai	arr.	8.10	8.25	8.35	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Shum Chai	dep.	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Shum Chai	arr.	8.20	8.35	8.45	8.60	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Shum Chai	dep.	8.25	8.40	8.50	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Shum Chai	arr.	8.30	8.45	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Shum Chai	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Shum Chai	arr.	8.40	8.55	9.05	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Shum Chai	dep.	8.45	8.60	8.70	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Shum Chai	arr.	8.50	9.05	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Shum Chai	dep.	8.55	9.10	9.20	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Shum Chai	arr.	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Shum Chai	dep.	9.05	9.20	9.30	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Shum Chai	arr.	9.10	9.25	9.35	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Shum Chai	dep.	9.15	9.30	9.40	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Shum Chai	arr.	9.20	9.35	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Shum Chai	dep.	9.25	9.40	9.50	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Shum Chai	arr.	9.30	9.45	9.55	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Shum Chai	dep.	9.35	9.50	10.00	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Shum Chai	arr.	9.40	9.55	10.05	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Shum Chai	dep.	9.45	10.00	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Shum Chai	arr.	9.50	10.05	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Shum Chai	dep.	9.55	10.10	10.20	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Shum Chai	arr.	10.00	10.15	10.25	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Shum Chai	dep.	10.05	10.20	10.30	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Shum Chai	arr.	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Shum Chai	dep.	10.15	10.30	10.40	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Shum Chai	arr.	10.20	10.35	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
Shum Chai	dep.	10.25	10.40	10.50	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Shum Chai	arr.	10.30	10.45	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50
Shum Chai	dep.	10.35	10.50	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Shum Chai	arr.	10.40	10.55	11.05	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Shum Chai	dep.	10.45	11.00	11.10	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.15	13.25	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Shum Chai	arr.	10.50	11.05	11.15	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Shum Chai	dep.	10.55	11.10	11.20	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
Shum Chai	arr.	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Shum Chai	dep.	11.05	11.20	11.30	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30
Shum Chai	arr.	11.10	11.25	11.35	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Shum Chai	dep.	11.15	11.30	11.40	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40
Shum Chai	arr.	11.20	11.35	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Shum Chai	dep.	11.25	11.40	11.50	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50
Shum Chai	arr.	11.30	11.45	11.55	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Shum Chai	dep.	11.35	11.50	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00
Shum Chai	arr.	11.40	11.55	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
Shum Chai	dep.	11.45	12.00	12.10	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10
Shum Chai	arr.	11.50	12.05	12.15	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
Shum Chai	dep.	11.55	12.10	12.20	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20
Shum Chai	arr.	12.00	12.15	12.25	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
Shum Chai	dep.	12.05	12.20	12.30	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30
Shum Chai	arr.	12.10	12.25	12.35	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35
Shum Chai	dep.	12.15	12.30	12.40	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40
Shum Chai	arr.	12.20	12.35	12.45	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45
Shum Chai	dep.	12.25	12.40	12.50	13.05															

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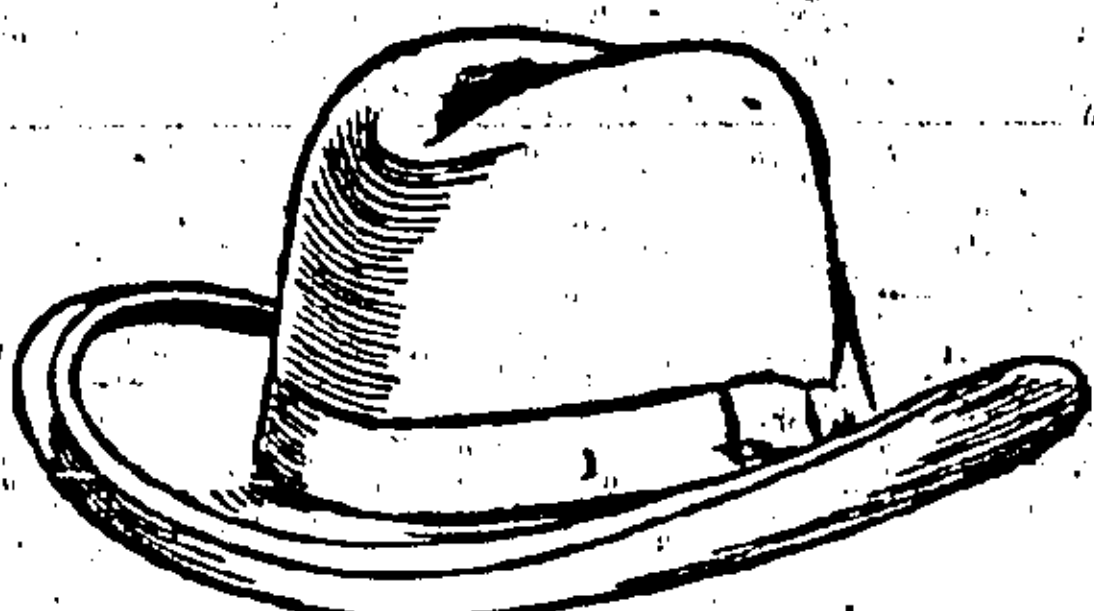
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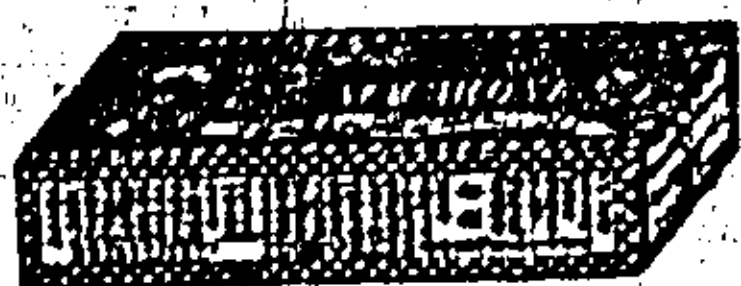
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GREAT BRITAIN AND M. KRASSIN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on June 7th, Colonel Grotton called attention to the negotiations between the British Government and the Soviet Government of Russia. Many hon. members, he said, wished for information as to the meaning of the negotiations which were proceeding between Mr. Krassin and the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues in the Ministry.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR R. HALL (West Derby, C.U.) seconded the motion.
OPINION OF THE LABOUR PARTY.
Mr. J. H. Thomas (Derby, Lab.) said the impression made on his mind by the mover and seconder was that if Russia was full of good things all their objections to the Government's action would fall to the ground. (Cries of "No.") The view which the Labour Party took of this matter was that there never was a time when peace in the world was more necessary than now. They believed that all the predictions regarding Russia had been falsified so far. Every Russian debate had predicted within a few days or weeks the end of Bolshevik rule. He did not believe personally in the methods of Soviet rule, but nothing had so tended to consolidate that rule as the action we had adopted in the past. We had tended to create in the minds of the Russian people the idea that the world was against them. The complaint against the Prime Minister was that he was entering into negotiations with someone who was a representative of the Soviet Government. He submitted that if we were not to trade officially with Russia because of the Red Terror, what was the justification for trading with Hungary where there was a White Terror almost as bad as the Red Terror in Russia? (A voice: "Nothing of the sort.")

The Labour Party welcomed the action of the Prime Minister. They felt that the right hon. gentleman had not only in this matter correctly interpreted the wishes of the great mass of the people, but they believed that he was not necessarily endorsing the murders and outrages alleged against the Russian Government. The Labour Party were quite satisfied that it was not the business of this country to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. They believed that the one solution of the world trouble at this moment was not to continue the war, but at once to bring about peace, which would set industry going and enable us at last to make some amends for the difficulties which we were experiencing at this moment.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George.—I think there is an advantage in my getting up at this stage. I have listened to the different views that have been expressed upon this very important and grave issue. First of all, I should like to give the House just a narrative of how the present negotiations have arisen. (Hear, hear.) The decision to trade with Russia was taken in Paris, with M. Clemenceau in the chair. He, certainly, is not a Bolshevik. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") All the Allies were represented. It was after a year or 15 months of other efforts to produce some sort of settlement in Russia. To put it quite mildly, those efforts were not a success. (Hear, hear.) The products of Russia, the contribution of Russia to the essentials of life were seen to be as remote as ever, and we came to the conclusion quite unanimously that it was desirable, at any rate, to open up trading relations with Russia. We took the evidence of refugees from Russia, who had been driven out of the country by the Bolsheviks. We did not act on Bolshevik evidence; we acted on anti-Bolshevik evidence. They were Russians who were associated with the co-operative movement in Russia, and upon their testimony, and a general review of the situation, we came unanimously to the conclusion that it was in the interest of the world that we should reopen trading relations with Russia. That was the first step.

Then there was a meeting in London at the latter end of February. There France was represented by M. Millerand and Italy by, I think, Signor Nitti. Japan was also represented. This decision was taken:—"The Allies cannot enter into diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government, in view of their past experiences, until they have arrived at a conviction that Bolshevik horrors have come to an end, and that the Government of Moscow is ready to conform its methods to those of all civilized Governments." The British and Swiss Governments were both compelled to expel representatives of the Soviet Government from their respective countries. Commerce between Russia and the rest of Europe, which is so essential for the improvement of economic conditions, not only in Russia, but in the rest of the world, will be encouraged to the utmost degree possible without relaxation of the attitude described above.

Then we met at San Remo. Action had been taken upon those two resolutions, and Russia had offered to send to this country a delegation headed by M. Krassin and M. Litvinoff.

UNANIMOUS DECISION OF THE ALLIES.

We knew M. Krassin's position in the Soviet Government. With the full knowledge of these facts the Allies passed this resolution at San Remo:—"The Allied representatives will be prepared to discuss with the Russian delegates the best methods of removing the obstacles and difficulties in the way of the resumption of peaceful trade relations with the desire of finding a solution in the general interests of Europe." That was the perfectly unanimous decision of the Allies—(cheers)—France, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain. It was decided not merely to open up trade relations with Russia, but to open up these relations with a delegation that was at Copenhagen, including M. Krassin, but excluding M. Litvinoff. That is the decision on which we are acting at the present moment. (Cheers.) This decision was taken by the official leaders of all the Allied nations, taken after consultation with their Governments. We were all armed with authority from our respective Governments, from our respective Cabinets, before we committed ourselves to this policy. (Cheers.) It was discussed fully in Italy, in France, in Great Britain, and we came to the conclusion unanimously—all the official Allied leaders came to the conclusion unanimously—that all the official Allied leaders came to the conclusion unanimously—that it was essential in the interests of the world that we should resume trading relations with Russia. It is a very serious thing to reverse a policy come to reluctantly, with all the elements of dislike, shrinking, and natural aversion from doing something which looks like going back upon a policy which you had already embarked upon—in spite of all these things the Governments came to the conclusion unanimously that it was in the interest of the world and hundreds of millions they represented that this should be done.

Mr. A. J. Jones (Hornsey, C.U.).—Who proposed the policy?

Mr. Lloyd George.—I really do not think it very much matters, but if my hon. friend thinks that anyone would shrink from it I accept full responsibility—(cheers)—not only for taking it but for promoting it. And I am glad that all my colleagues agree with me. Why did they do it? Is it not obvious to any man who looks at the facts throughout the world that there was an imperative need for it. (Cheers.) Russia is essential to Europe. (Cheers.) Russia is essential to the world. (Cheers.) Has no one been looking at the figures of the world production of wheat and maize? Will anyone—I mean any responsible person, anyone who can be called to account as I could in any Court—in the Court of public opinion, the Court of the conscience of the world and of my own conscience—will any one with that responsibility say that he will deny the world, and to save his own *amour propre*, because he is afraid of a passing clamour, because he is afraid of being misinterpreted and misrepresented, bar the door of Russia against the millions who are waiting to get what Russia can produce? (Hear, hear.) It is because we realized the peril, because we knew the limitations and the dangers, because we knew the fact that the world was running to a shortage, because it was Russia which before the war produced 25 per cent. of the imported food of Europe, that it was necessary that steps should be taken in order to restore relations with her. You may say, "You cannot do it." (Hear, hear.) If you cannot then the blame will not rest with us, but you certainly cannot unless you try. (Hear, hear.) Why should we not?

STOREN IN RUSSIA.

I enter with considerable diffidence upon the next point. We are told Russia has not got any food and material to dispose of. There are many who say that there is a prodigious quantity of grain and raw material in Russia. I could give the House a telegram which came to me this morning from Poland, in which the Poles say that they have come to the conclusion that there are considerable quantities of wheat for export in the Ukraine alone.

Mr. Billing (Hertford, Ind.)—Is it proposed to starve Russia?
Mr. Lloyd George.—I am dealing with one question. I am dealing with the challenge that there is nothing in Russia. We came to the conclusion—on the evidence of these anti-Bolshevik co-operative storekeepers. The Poles came to the same conclusion. There are men who say you have got nothing. There are others, I will not say equally well informed, because who can say is well informed, but who have the same opportunities of obtaining information, who say there are prodigious quantities in the Ukraine, in Kuban, and Siberia. (An Hon. Member.—"White Russians say so also.") I agree. The peasants are storing it because they think Russia is starving is no proof at all that there is not plenty of grain. The whole of Southern Russia has been torn by revolution until recently. Even if there were transport, that transport has been absorbed on one side or the other in the carrying of material and men for the armies. One of the objects of trading is to improve the transport. (Hear, hear.) That is one of the advantages. I agree that it is transport that stands in the way. There is no doubt, from the evidence that we have got, that there is grain in Russia, oil, flax, and timber—all of them essential commodities for this country. There is equally no doubt that transport is deficient, and in order to get these commodities, in reach of the people who are starving, what we want to do is to reorganize the trading facilities of Russia that they can bring them within reach of the people. Unless you begin you will never end.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.
I am told, you must not do it because we disapprove of the Government. That surely is a new doctrine. Is it really to be suggested that you are not to trade with a country whose Government you condemn, which is misgoverned?
Lieut. Col. Archer-Shee (Einsbury, C.U.)—That was the doctrine laid down in the French Revolution.
Mr. Lloyd George.—By whom?
Lieut. Col. Archer-Shee.—The English Government had nothing to do with France after the Revolution.

(Continued on page 2.)

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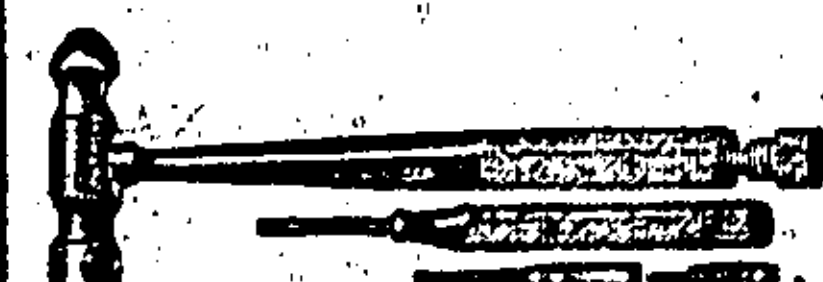
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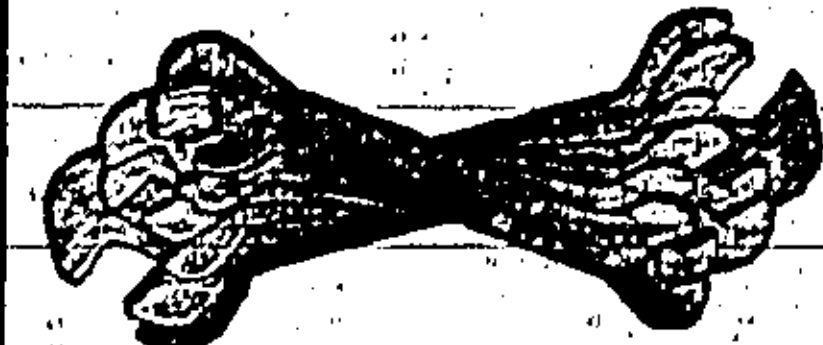


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GREAT BRITAIN AND M. KRASSIN.

(Continued from page 2.)

Mr. Lloyd George.—That is a very doubtful precedent. That was open war between this country and France, and my hon. and gallant friend must presume that there was justification for that war. We accepted full responsibility for the quarrel, and we fought it right to the end. Does anyone in this House suppose that war should be made on Russia—that we should do what we did with the French Revolution—by the whole strength and resources and manhood of this country? If not, what is the good of quoting that precedent? Let me pursue the narrative. I say again, unless war is to be declared between countries there is no precedent for declaring that you cannot trade with a country because you abhor its Government. Take the case which has been given by my hon. friend—the case of Mexico. We had a Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico the whole time. We never ceased trading with Mexico. Where you had anarchy and civil war, trading was impossible; but that was not because we refused to trade with Mexico. We did trade, as a matter of fact, I am told, you must not trade with Russia because of the atrocities of the Bolshevik Government. Have we never traded with countries guilty of atrocities? What about Turkey? Were there any atrocities in Russia that exceeded in horror, in number, in persistence, the atrocities perpetrated by Turkey against the Armenians. Murder wholesale hundreds of thousands. Did we cease trading for a single hour? (An Hon. Member.—“We ought to have done.”) What a monstrous time hon. member was not in the House. Our trade in that part of the world was very substantial.

Never was it suggested that we should cease trading with Turkey; that we should break off our trading relations, or even our diplomatic relations, because of those atrocities. It is quite a new doctrine that you are responsible for the Government when you trade with its people. Were we responsible for the Turkish Government in its corruption, its misgovernment, its profligacy, in which scores of thousands of innocent people were massacred in the streets? We were not responsible for that, and yet we continued our relations. Why, this country has opened up most of the principal trades of the world. (Laughter.) Whether it was with the South Seas or whether it was with Constantinople, we chose our representatives. (Laughter.) We could possibly choose some over to-day with advantage to our country. (Laughter.) It is really a new doctrine that you must approve of the habits, customs, government, religion, of manners of a people before you start trading with them. It would be very pleasant to have no trade relations except with people just like ourselves—the same government, who showed the same wisdom and judgment. That is a luxury which is beyond the reach of any except a favoured country. We must take our government as we find elsewhere, and thank God how very happy we are here. (Laughter.) I think we have displayed in this matter the sort of rough common sense that leads the British people in the end to the right conclusion. They may not be able to give good reasons for it, but they are generally sound.

A CHALLENGE.
Let us look at this matter without prejudice. You cannot afford to have too many prejudices if you are a trading community; you cannot always examine the records of your customers. What is the position? It is very easy to get up in this House and say—Look at this horrible thing, look at this atrocity and that atrocity! Are you going to grasp this tainted hand? Russia exported 4,000,000 tons of grain before the war, and every grain of it is needed by Europe now, and in Europe I include Great Britain. Millions of tons of timber, scores of thousands of tons of food were exported before the war, all fixed by the industries of the world. When are you going to trade with Russia? Is there any man here who will get up and say: “We will never trade with Russia as long as there is a Bolshevik Government?”
Lieut.-Col. Page Croft.—So long as a single British subject is imprisoned in Russia you ought not to trade with them.
Mr. Lloyd George.—My hon. and gallant friend will perhaps be very shocked to hear that in fact I said so to M. Krassin. Is there anybody here who is ever likely to win the confidence of the people to the extent of being chosen to the office which I now hold or the office which is held by my right hon. friend who will say that he will never trade with Russia as long as there is a Bolshevik Government? All I can say is it would be an act of gross folly which either he would repeat or of the country that trusted him would repeat of.

Lieut.-Col. Archer-Shee.—M. Clemenceau said so.
Mr. Lloyd George.—He did not say so. I know far more of M. Clemenceau than the hon. and gallant member does. M. Clemenceau no doubt said that as long as the Bolshevik Government are guilty of atrocities they will not be recognized, but to say that you cannot trade with a people whose Government is guilty of atrocities is to rule out more Governments than I care to think of. To see peace established in the world is not an easy task. I wonder whether any of my hon. friends who ride this particular prejudice have ever put themselves in the position of those who have got to consider the whole situation. We are responsible not merely for what is to be done to-day, but we are responsible for the future. It appeals to me when I think what may happen unless peace is restored in

Russia. (An Hon. Member.—“Why do you not win it?”) What is the good of talking like that? That is the sort of flighty, irresponsible talk which is responsible for more mischief than I can tell. How can you win unless you are prepared to lose? What do I mean by that? If you say you are going to crush Bolshevism because it is an evil thing, but your might into it, put your manhood into it. We have lost hundreds of lives; are we prepared to lose hundreds of thousands more? We have £8,000,000,000 of debt; are we going to pile up another £3,000,000,000 or £4,000,000,000 more? If you are not prepared to do that, what is the good of talking so lightly? I sincerely hope that my hon. friend's views about the Polish prospects are right. I wish I could be as sure. I think they were badly advised. I earnestly hope that my reading of the situation is wrong, but if there anyone here who predicts that I have taken the wrong view? It is easy to find quarrels. The world is full of explosive matter and you have quarrels here and quarrels there where the blood pressure is still too high. You will not restore its health until you bring it down to something like a sane normal. Do not let us excite it; do not let us stir it up; do not let us have prejudice here, a quarrel there, an outrage there, and do not let us say, “I will quarrel with that man who is not of my way of thinking; I do not approve of him.” You will never get peace in the world in that way. I would not guarantee, nor would any Minister holding any responsible position guarantee, the stability of any land unless you get peace in the world. (Cheers.)

MIR D. MACLEAN'S APPROVAL.
Lieut.-Col. Archer-Shee said the action which had been taken was action taken by the Government, and as a whole, are hoped that now every step would be taken to give to Russia and the world that we were taking no action of a hostile character against that country, and that we were determined at last to carry out the British maxim that we had no business in the internal affairs of another country. There could be no doubt that the moving reason of the action of the Government, of which we and his friends thoroughly approved, was that we had to save Europe. What we had to do was to give Russia as a whole an incentive to get to work, and the only way to do that was to start trading in the necessities of life, and thus bring about a state of affairs which would make Bolshevism impossible in the future. If what had been begun was carried through in a sane, reasonable, and common-sense spirit, the day, he hoped, would not be far distant when there would be a restoration of peace, economical and political, throughout the Near East.

Lieut.-Col. Archer-Shee (Finsbury, C.U.) said it was stated that consignments of gold and platinum were on the way from Russia to this country, no doubt for M. Krassin, and that they were insured at Lloyd's by the British Government. He asked, Was there any truth in that statement, that the insurance was effected by the British Government?
Mr. Lloyd George.—There is not a word of truth in it. (Laughter.)
Lieut.-Col. Archer-Shee said that at any rate the gold and platinum were coming to this country from Russia for the purpose of establishing trade credit, and he insisted that if we entered into trade relations with Russia and took this money in return we should be receiving money that was the property of the people who paid it. (Heur, heur.) It might be said that if we did not get the gold the Germans would. He would far prefer to see the Germans or some other inferior race getting this money, which, despite the gibes of the Prime Minister, was regarded by millions of people in this country as stolen property. (Heur, heur.) A competent observer who had come from Russia had told him that the Bolshevik Government would collapse within a very few months if they were left alone, rise absolutely refused to support the Prime Minister in the attitude he had taken up on this matter.

Mr. O'Grady (Leeds, S.E. Lab.) was glad the Prime Minister had taken the view he had. Important business men had told him they were prepared to take the risks if commercial relations with Russia were thrown open and freely and widely without the intervention of the co-operative system. He thought they were peddling when they talked about “tainted” gold and “stolen” gold. The fact was, and every one knew it who knew anything about Russia, that the payment of that country's obligations could be secured by the development of its resources within the next five years. Normal conditions could not be restored until the proposals which were now in negotiation were brought to a successful conclusion.
Lieut.-Col. Page Croft said there were people in this country who would sooner see our country poor than that her honour should be affected by the opening up of relations with the Bolshevik Government. The debate was continued by Mr. Tillett (Salford, N. Lab.) and Mr. Billing, who talked out the notion.

ORDERING THE FAMILY ROUND.
The raw recruits are sometimes not so raw as their captain thinks it proved by an incident that took place in the Philippine Islands while the 15th. cavalry was stationed there. A recruit was on sentry duty for the first time, and the officer of the day, with his wife, his daughter and his dog, was passing.
The sentry called, “Who goes there?”
The captain replied promptly, “Captain Jones, wife, daughter, and pup.”
The recruit hesitated only an instant and said early, “Captain, advance and be recognized! Wife and daughter, mark time! Pup, at ease!”

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY. THE COMPLAINT ABOUT A LYCE-MOON TYPHOON SIGNAL.

Readers have remarked on the fact that our leading article yesterday on the Hongkong Observatory made no allusion to the serious statement in the letter signed “Maichu” to the effect that the typhoon signal at Lyce-moon Pass remained up at least sixteen hours after the signal had been lowered at the Observatory, thus detaining ships all that time in Junk Bay because no other signals were visible to them. When publishing this complaint we mentioned that it was a matter for which the Observatory could not fairly be blamed. The practice, we understand, is that when the signal is hoisted or lowered at the Observatory, the fact is communicated to the Water Police who undertake the duty of passing on the information to the outstations where signals are hoisted. For what laxity there was in respect to this signal at Lyce-moon Pass the blame therefore rests either on the Water Police or the Military signal officer at Lyce-moon.

We are in a position now to say that “Maichu's” statement was exaggerated. We asked to be furnished with more precise information as to time and date than was supplied in the letter sent for publication. The writer wrote in reply: “The signal at the Observatory was pulled down late on the evening of the 23rd, and at 10 a.m. on 24th it was still up at Lyce-moon, and as I was not in that locality after that time, I cannot say when it was eventually lowered there.” Turning to the Observatory's Weather Report for July 24th we find that it does not bear out the statement that the signal at the Observatory was lowered late on the evening of the 23rd. The signal was lowered at 6.05 a.m. on July 24th.

This, however, does not entirely dispose of the complaint. If the signal at Lyce-moon was not down by 10 a.m. it meant that ships were detained in Junk Bay for several hours longer than they need have been.

A TALE OF TWO WOMEN. AND ONE HUSBAND.

An amusing incident, which had a sequel in the Police Court, yesterday, took place in Fat Hing on Tuesday night. Two women were found in the middle of the street, using most filthy language and accusing each other of heinous offences. There was the usual crowd and when the Police interfered they found the women trying to tear each other to pieces. The women were taken to the Station, spent the night in the cells and when charged with fighting, yesterday, one woman made an explanation to the following effect: She said that owing to the approaching marriage of her son she required extra assistance, and, knowing the second woman intimately, asked her to help. The woman readily agreed and everything went on merrily till the wedding eve, when to her surprise and just indignation she found her friend making love to her husband. (This, of course, was not in the contract.) She naturally became jealous and ordered the woman out of the house. Later, she heard that there were further “carrying-ons,” and she went to the woman's house and invited her to discuss the matter. Words led to blows and then the Police interfered.

The Magistrate bound each over in \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

NEWLY FOUND FRIEND TURNS THIEF.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a box, containing valuables to the value of \$123, from another Chinese.

Complainant is a stranger to the Colony and met defendant with whom he entered into conversation. Defendant subsequently paid the man several visits and invited him to stay at his house. Complainant did so, and everything was all right for a few days. On Tuesday night defendant was heard moving the box and when asked what he was doing replied that he was arranging the room. Complainant took no notice, but when he got up in the morning he found that defendant had disappeared with his box. The box was subsequently found broken up in the yard. Defendant was arrested yesterday morning. Defendant admitted the offence and was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

INDIAN CONSTABLE ACCEPTS BRIBE. GAOLED FOR SIX WEEKS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Teja Singh, Indian constable No. 394, was charged with obtaining a bribe of \$2 from a Chinese.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the defence. It was stated that defendant who was on duty in Bonham Road went up to a store there and told a Chinese youth that some of the boxes belonging to the store had been placed on the street and were causing an obstruction. He said that if he took out a summons the firm would have to pay \$5, but he would square the matter up for \$2, and would not take a summons out against the firm. The youth told the constable that the master was out, and the constable replied that he would have to summon him. When the master arrived, the youth reported the matter, and information was given to the Police. Defendant returned in the evening, the money was given and he was arrested.

Defendant's statement was that he noticed ten or twelve boxes on the road, and he ordered the youth to remove the obstruction. He then went away and a Chinese followed him and asked him not to summon the firm. The Chinese offered him \$2 and witness tried to arrest him. The man, however, retained the money and told him to summon him if he wished. He passed the shop later to see if the obstruction was removed. A 12 men then seized him, took him forcibly into the shop and one of them offered him the \$2. He seized the man and was taking him to the station when he was arrested. The constable was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

LONELY LABOURER STABBED.

ARMED ROBBERS' LOOT.

A desperate resistance was offered to some armed robbers early on Tuesday morning by a labourer who was living in an unnumbered matshed in the village of Wong Nai Wui. The labourer, it is stated, was in bed, when he heard a noise as if his door was being forced open. Shortly afterwards four men came in two of whom attempted to seize the labourer. Resistance was offered, and although the robbers demanded the key of a box on pain of death, the labourer undaunted, refused to give it up. He raised a cry of “Thief” which infuriated the robbers, one of whom whipped out a dagger from his waist and stabbed the man. The robbers then made a hasty departure from the cottage, taking with them the only article they could lay their hands on—and that a metal clock worth sixty cents! The injured man was removed to the hospital by the Police, who afterwards spent several hours in tracking the robbers.

NO EVIDENCE.

LAUNCH CREW AND PASSENGER.

Mr. J. F. de Roza charged a Chinese crew of a launch at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of a pocket book and some money.

Mr. Roza stated that he was a passenger to Hongkong on the steamer Victoria and he engaged a launch to take his luggage ashore. Defendants came up to him, told him that the second officer had ordered them to take his luggage into their launch and proceeded to do so. He interfered and had his luggage transferred back to the launch he had engaged. He then discovered that his pocket book was missing and suspected the men.

As there was no evidence that the men had stolen the pocket-book they were discharged.

STEAMER BLOWN ASHORE.

“MO HON” EXPERIENCES A TYPHOON.

The Wo Fat Steamship Co., agents of the Mo Hon, a Chinese vessel, commanded by Capt. Thirlwell, have received a telegram from Macao to the effect that the Mo Hon was blown ashore near St. John's Island, Macao. All hands were reported safe, and will arrive to-day from Macao. From information received it would appear that the Mo Hon, which was on a voyage to Haiphong from Hongkong, which port she left on July 28th, encountered a severe gale and put into St. John's for refuge. How it was blown ashore is not known.

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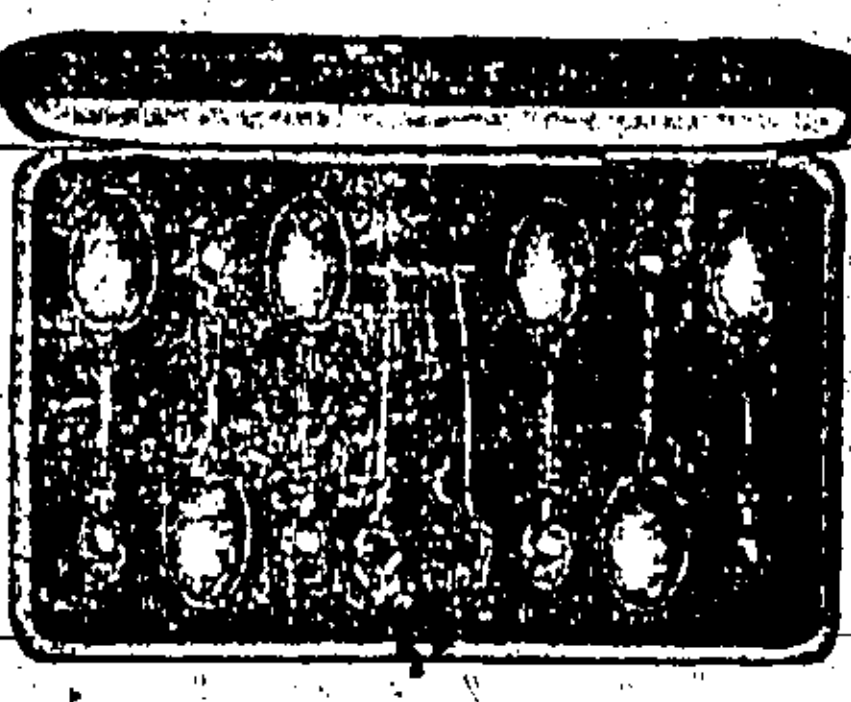


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GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS. current in this Colony for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £10,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on August 6th, 1920.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) No. Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £1000. The tenders to be in duplicate and sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. The provisions of the (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act of 1913, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be permitted to arise from the part in or to any benefit to arise from the contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

A DELACOMBE & CO., Ltd., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, August 5th, 1920. [1296]

S.S. "FAUSANG."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the WRECK of the above steamer as she lies on Hailan Head Reef. **WILMAN & CO., LTD.** Agents, The Salvage Association, London. Hongkong, July 30th, 1920. [1238]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), August 5th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room, (One Piano by Robinson Piano Co., One Piano by well-known Firm Rosenkrantz, One Embroid Motor Cycle and Accessories, One Diving Store No. 8, Two Covering Fans, Harley Davidson Motor Cycle Lamp, Horn and Battery, Trams—Cash on Delivery.

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A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, August 7th, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets, and Rugs, Overmantles, Silk Tapestry, Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries. Catalogues will be issued. Trams—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned on leave, or until further notice, the Hongkong Agency of the CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd., will be in charge of Mr. O. T. SURRIDGE, effective August 4th. O. T. SURRIDGE, Agent. [1286]

Hongkong, August 4th, 1920.

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4 D'Aguiar Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of HIPTOOLLA & CO.

I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past. Inspection is cordially invited.

HIPTOOLLA.

Milliner and Draper.

Hongkong, July 21st, 1920. [1240]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary. [1217]

Hongkong, July 17th, 1920.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1920, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1920, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1920, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar. By Order of the Board, R. J. WILTON, Acting Secretary. [1253]

Hongkong, 26th July, 1920.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station. Apply to—**EINSTEIN & DAVIS**, Alexander Buildings. [1138]

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Wilbury Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived. For particulars apply—**CARVALHO & COMPANY**, Machinery Department. [974]

FOR SALE.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**, Alexandra Buildings. [1281]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong & Hankow Roads Tel. Adams Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS. Terms Moderate. Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—**J. H. OXBERRY**, Proprietor. 771

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

(New Shipment of)

FROZEN SMOKED FISH.

SELECTED FILLETS 60 cents per lb.

FINNAN HADDOCKS 50 "

SELECTED KIPPERS 40 "

RED HERRINGS 30 "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

STORAGE CO., LTD. [125]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for—**Boxes P. Q. AD. AE. AI.**

TIENSIN WATER WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS, a list of which is appended hereto, having been LOST, in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August 1920, the same will be declared Null and Void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA.

DATE OF WARRANT NO. OF WARRANT AMOUNT
14th February, 1913 15 TM. 108
30th June, 1913 15 84
15th February, 1914 13 84
30th June, 1914 11 84

Dated the 31st day of July 1920.
WILLIAM FORBES & CO., Secretaries.
TIENSIN WATER WORKS Co., Ltd. [1288]



SALE OF DIESEL MACHINERY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two sets of Vickers Diesel Machinery Marine Type, each set including one pair main engine with auxiliary machinery, propeller, shafting and propellers. Each engine is designed to develop 850 H.P. at 850/400 revolutions. Tenders may be for either one or two sets.

One set is stored at the works of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the other at Taikeo Dock Engineering Works. Both sets are packed in cases ready for removal. Purchaser will be required to remove the whole of the gear purchased by him from both or either of the above works, without any assistance of labour or appliances whatever from the Engineering Companies stated or from the Admiralty.

The Machinery will be sold without guarantee as to condition and with all faults and errors of description. Full particulars of the Machinery can be obtained from the undersigned, who will also issue permits to view the Machinery.

Tenders should be lodged at the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, August 9th.
H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong Dockyard, Hongkong, July 31st, 1920. [1278]

PUBLIC AUCTION S.S. "WING HANG"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "WING HANG" as she lies near Shamshui in the Harbour of Hongkong.

Will be sold by

ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

TUESDAY,

the 10th day of August, 1920,

at 12 o'clock Noon,

by

Messrs. LALMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers

at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The ship is a Chinese ship registered at Canton.

Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:

LENGTH—140 ft. 1 inch REGISTERED TONNAGE—

BREADTH—25 ft. 3 inches Gross—442

DEPTH—9 ft. 6 inches Net—244

and her speed is about 10 Knots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,

9, Queen's Road Central,

or to

Messrs. LALMERT BROS.,

Duddell Street,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 27th, 1920. [1254]

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Supply

of

PEELABLE

STAMP HINGES

BEST QUALITY.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 630. [1260]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST

OLD BROWN

LIQUEUR

BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.

Reza—On August 4th, at 21, Granville Road, Kowloon, Lino Antonio, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. da Reza. Shanghai papers please copy. [1293]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5TH, 1920.

THE PERSIAN RIDDLE.

Reuters gave us a riddle on Saturday morning in a message relating to Persia.

It was stated that a Teheran message was responsible for the information that "Americans have offered the Persian Government a large loan" that "the British Financial Adviser has been requested to absent himself" and that "it is believed that the Anglo-Persian Agreement has been temporarily shelved."

The message, thus, contained three statements so conclusive in their scope and so suggestive of a Gilbertian situation that it was not surprising to receive, an explanatory message the following day which, however, beyond giving the source of the original information does not help much in the solution of the mystery.

The most puzzling feature of the news was the statement that the British Financial Adviser had been requested "to absent himself" which was, later, made more mystifying by the amplification conveying the information that not only the Financial Adviser but his staff as well were asked not to attend office.

It was also not explained how the Persian Government, which indulged in such unconstitutional acts as to abrogate international agreements at will, shelved the Anglo-Persian Agreement. The mystery is deepened by the fact that since the last message from Teheran announcing the arrival of the Bolsheviks at Esfah and then their advance to Reht, which led to the withdrawal of the small British force stationed there, there has been a hiatus which it is impossible to fill with any certainty of accuracy.

If the Daily Mail correspondent is justified in his assumption that the Anglo-Persian Agreement has been abrogated or is to be held in abeyance, at least temporarily until the new Majlis assembles and, presumably,

passes its provisions under review, then it is, probably, safe to assume that KUTCHIK, the worthy petrel of Persian politics and a convert to Bolshevism, has gained the upper hand in Teheran. In other words, while Great Britain has been trying to establish commercial relations "between Russia and other countries and, thus, playing no negligible part in the rehabilitation of the Soviet Republic, the Bolsheviks, themselves, have been busy undermining British influence in Persia."

No other explanation of the politically immoral action of the Persian Government is possible, unless one regards the lure of the large loan, which, according to the Daily Mail correspondent, America is said to have offered, as the potent factor in the corruption of the Persian Government.

On the morality of the offer of the loan one must reserve judgment until fuller details are available. At first glance, there could be no more objectionable an instrument, employed in retarding the progress of the country than the bribe of a loan.

Persia, in this respect, is in a position, more or less, similar to that of China. In fact, it is in even a worse condition than China, because while in the latter country the struggle for power among the Tschuns leaves the even tenor of the life of the people at large unaffected, in Persia the communal instinct is not so strongly developed as to enable the people to maintain even a semblance of order when rival factions are warring for supremacy.

The Anglo-Persian Agreement was acclaimed by the Shah and other Persian statesmen as the means of saving Persia, because it held out a promise of eliminating the disturbing influence of political intrigue and, while ensuring the re-establishment of peace and order, did not infringe upon the independence of Persia.

The British Government undertook to evolve the machinery for the maintenance of order, and, in return, the Persian Government recognised the special interests of Great Britain in that part of Asia.

If the Persian Government has decided to shelve the Agreement, it must now be regarded as more than a mere postponement of the date when the Agreement should come into operation. It is rather a denial of the claims of Great Britain to a special hearing in the settlement of the problems of the Middle East.

From this point of view the news from Teheran is, to say the least, disconcerting. It reflects a weakening of the British position in Persia and justifies the fears of those who viewed with alarm the reduction in the number of the British forces in the country.

A contingency like the present would never have arisen had the British force which was opposed to the Bolsheviks in Persia been strong enough to offer effective resistance, for it is, probably, the British withdrawal from Esfah and Reht that has emboldened the Persian Extremists to throw the gauntlet down to Great Britain.

The offer of a loan from America, if such an offer has been made, has further stiffened their resolution to ignore the Shah and his advisers who have stood out for moderation in the past.

Three deaths from influenza occurred in the Colony last week.

The D. F. Amelias Co. give their postponed concert this evening in St. Andrew's Hall.

At a meeting of the Shell Petroleum Company, Sir Marcus Samuel announced his resignation of the Chairmanship. He will be succeeded by his son, Captain W. H. Samuel.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board is summoned for 4.15 p.m. to-day, for the purpose of considering certain applications held over from the last meeting at which there was no quorum.

The Bureau of Public Instruction at Canton, the Canton Times says, is interested in physical training for the citizens of Canton and has decided to secure quarters for five public gymnasiums.

Since the conclusion of the war, seven German merchants and several German missionaries have returned to Canton. Three German firms formerly in business there have been re-opened on the West Bund.

At a meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on July 24th a letter was read from the Food Controller in reply to the Chamber's enquiry if extra supplies of rice could be obtained from Hongkong. Owing to the obligations under which the State is placed with the Straits Government in respect to supplies, the Food Controller was of the opinion that extra supplies of rice could not be obtained from Hongkong. The Committee entirely concurred with this opinion.

Eight cases (four deaths) of enteric fever, three cases (three deaths) of plague, and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony during last week. One case (one death) was reported on Wednesday.

The premises formerly occupied by Messrs. W. Robinson & Co. and the Tabaguiara Filipina, at No. 10, Des Vaux Road are now in the hands of building contractors who are adapting them for the use of their new owners the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Messrs. Robinson & Co., being unable to find suitable business premises, have been obliged to close down in Hongkong for the present, the stock having been transferred to the firm's other branches in the East.

The Frawley Company last night gave before an average attendance an excellent presentation of "The Three Wise Fools," a comedy by Austin Strong, from the Criterion Theatre, New York. It also had a very successful run last year in London at the Comedy Theatre. The three wise fools of the play were Mr. T. Daniel Frawley as Mr. Theodore Findley, Mr. Henry Crosby as Dr. Richard Gaunt, and Mr. W. Messenger Bellis, as the Hon. James Trumbull. Miss Claribel Fontaine filled the role of Miss Fairchild, left by will to the three wise fools by her mother, and Mr. Albert Morrison took the part of Mr. Findley's nephew who eagerly undertakes to share in the guardianship of the orphan. The comedy abounds in amusing situations and its interpretation was in extremely capable hands. Its presentation was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience who lost no opportunity of showing their appreciation.

Judging by the great impression which the "Frawley's" created in their presentation of "Lightning" when they were last here they may safely look to a good house to-night. This popular play in the Frawley repertoire was written by Winchell Smith in collaboration with Frank Bacon for Bacon to star. He starred in it at the Gaiety Theatre New York, and then took it to London and starred again. Mr. Daniel Frawley bought the Eastern rights for the play and stepped into Bacon's shoes, pulled on, as it were, the great comedian's socks—and they fit him well! Mr. Frawley is "great" in the more poignant moments of the play and he is equally "great" in the high comedy. The big characters are in very capable hands and the play is certain to be enjoyed.

On Saturday night His Excellency and Lady Stubbs will accord their patronage.

THE JULLUNDUR INCIDENT. ENGINEERED BY SINN FEINERS.

The Civil and Military Gazette says:—From the latest information to hand it appears to be established that the trouble with the Connaught Rangers at Jullundur was engineered from Ireland as Sinn Fein flags were hoisted in the barracks and Sinn Fein colours and rosettes were displayed by the men who refused duty. It is also important to remember that the greater part of 200 men who came out from home in the last two years joined in the outbreak but a special feature of the affair was the respectful attitude of those who laid down their arms at Jullundur and their offer to co-operate in putting down any possible disorder outside their regiment. It appears that one hundred men at Jullundur were loyal and that at Jutogh the Company stationed there also behaved well. About four hundred men at Jullundur were placed under guard. The trial of the ring-leaders there and at Solon was to take place shortly. The authorities are considering what action should be taken regarding others. It is satisfactory to observe that dissatisfaction has not been shared by any other Irish regiment in India although Jullundur recruits sent emissaries to Am-balla, besides Solon and Jutogh. It is also a good sign that some of the Jullundur men have expressed regret for what they have done.

MEMORABLE SEA-DISASTERS. At a meeting at the Mansion House of the National Disaster Relief Fund it was stated that the present value of the Titanic Fund is £238,672, the Empress of Ireland £28,816, and the Lusitania £22,846 (which included £2,125 granted from the Prince of Wales's Fund). Of the Titanic disaster, 189 widows, 235 children, and 204 dependants are still receiving allowances; of the Empress of Ireland 65 widows, 85 children, and 13 dependants; and of the Lusitania, 18 widows, 52 children and 7 dependants.

BOLSHEVIKS MARCHING ON WARSAW:

RECRUITING FOR RED ARMY IN EAST PRUSSIA.

STERN MEASURES IN IRELAND:

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

AMERICA CUP:

CHALLENGE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)

POLAND'S PERIL.

BREST-LITOVSK CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A German wireless message says that Brest-Litovsk has been captured.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS COMMENCE.

The Times' correspondent at Warsaw says that the Polish Armistice Commission, headed by General Boner, has arrived at Baranovitchi. They were delayed by a broken railway bridge. The Soviet delegates are reported to have been relieved to see the Poles.

THE DEFENCE OF LEMBERG.

Marshal Pilsudski and French officers are riding to the defence of Lemberg.

BOLSHEVIKS EXPECTED AT WARSAW.

The Morning Post correspondent at Warsaw says that the Polish defence has been stiffened, owing to the menace to the capital which has been completely girdled by trenches and entanglements. The newspapers are preparing the public for the arrival of the Bolsheviki.

POLISH RESISTANCE STIFFENING.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The report that the Polish resistance is stiffening is supported by the latest Polish communiqué, which states that fighting in the regions of Brody and Toporów is proceeding in favour of the Poles. The Bolsheviki suffered heavy losses in the latter region. The Chief of Staff of the Polish cavalry was killed. The Poles repulsed all attacks on the front. The situation on the other fronts is stationary.

POLAND'S ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

The Times' correspondent at Warsaw says that M. Dazynski, Vice-President of the Polish Ministry and the leader of the Socialist Party, interviewed, declared that the Polish conditions for an armistice were the independence of Poland, no interference in the internal affairs of Poland by the Bolsheviki, no disarmament, and the establishment of the old frontier of the Congress of Poland. He said that Poland would, however, accept the line occupied by the armies when the armistice was signed.

ALLIES MAY INTERFERE.

There is reason to believe that the Allies do not intend to allow the Bolsheviki to protract the Armistice negotiations unduly.

EAST PRUSSIA RECRUITING FOR THE RED ARMY.

BERLIN, August 2nd.

The Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent in East Prussia telegraphs that the Polish retreat has slowed down. The Poles have taken up positions on the River Narv as far as Mierolona.

The stiffening of the resistance is ascribed to the arrival of the first large batch of volunteers. A mass of Bolshevik infantry, in the vicinity of Lomaha, supported by General Budanny's cavalry in the centre, is moving towards Warsaw.

Although the Russian cavalry has not yet crossed the East Prussian frontier, recruiting for the Red Army has begun. Prospective recruits must have belonged to one of the Socialist Parties since the Revolution.

RECRUITS FOR THE POLISH ARMY.

WARSAW, August 3rd.

Numerous Britons and Americans, including many officers, have joined the Polish Army.

A BREEZE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

There was a slight breeze in the House of Commons this afternoon when various members heckled Mr. Lloyd George regarding a recent article in the Evening News by Mr. Winston Churchill, which has been interpreted as suggesting that Germany's military assistance should be invoked against the Bolsheviki.

Replying to Sir Donald MacLean, who asked if the article was an expression of the agreed policy of the Government, the Premier said he did not think the article was much an expression of policy as a hankering (laughter). "Does the Prime Minister approve of this hankering on the part of one of his colleagues on matters vital to European politics?"

Mr. Lloyd George: "I really cannot control my colleagues' desires" (cries of "Oh, you can"; "Get rid of him").

In response to further questions, Mr. Lloyd George said he did not think that the article contained any declaration which was inconsistent with the policy of the Government.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacCallum Scott suggested that in view of the murders in Ireland, the Government should reconsider its decision to postpone the Home Rule Bill till after the autumn holidays.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the carrying of the Bill before the adjournment would not immediately end the outrages in Ireland.

Mr. Devlin affirmed that the outrages were largely due to resentment of the Government's proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that if he thought so he would regard the Irish situation as more desperate than ever. An impossible situation would be created if the fact that the Government was doing its best to satisfy the legitimate demands of Ireland were made the excuse for murder and outrage.

Mr. Devlin declared that the proposals were regarded in Ireland as an insult. Mr. Lloyd George replied that he could not hope that any measure carried by any British House of Commons would meet the unreasonable demands which the bulk of the Irish people whom Mr. Devlin did not represent were at present making.

Mr. Devlin declared that the Government's policy was driving the moderates in Ireland into the camp of the extremists.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Government had done its best according to its view of what was right and fair for both partners of the British Isles. He did not agree that the moderates in Ireland would have anything to do with the outrages, which, he firmly believed, were the work of a very small minority. The moderates were so terrified that they did not dare to express their views, but recently there had been signs that moderate opinion had begun to assert itself. The latest instance was the very fearless verdict of "wilful murder" in the case of the Rt. Hon. Frank Broke.

Sir Hanratty Greenwood formally presented the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill, which passed its first reading without discussion. The text is being issued on August 3rd.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that a "guillotine" motion would be proposed in respect of the Bill on August 5th.

NO NEGOTIATIONS ON DE VALERA'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not considered the possibility of negotiating with the Sinn Féiners on the basis of the proposal of de Valera, made at Washington, on July 25th, that Ireland be given independence, similarly to Cuba. The proposal would involve the acceptance of an independent Republic for Ireland, to which the Government would never consent.

CASUALTIES DURING JULY.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Lloyd George said that the following casualties had occurred in Ireland during July:—

	Killed	Wounded
Police	15	30
Soldiers	4	22
Civilians	3	5

HOW A PATROL WAS ATTACKED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

An official account of the attack of the patrol at Brurea on July 25th, says that a patrol of eight men was ambushed by fifty men.

A private was seriously wounded in the first volley and lay on the road. Two or three of the assailants lay down on the road and used the wounded man's body as a rifle rest and took cover behind it. Their fire could not be returned, but, after half an hour's fight, the assailants were driven back.

His comrades then dragged the wounded man to a cottage, which the raiders surrounded, and into which they poured a heavy fire until the arrival of reinforcements.

One assailant was found mortally wounded.

THE FEAST ASSUMPTION.

LONDON, August 3rd.

In connection with the preparations for the Feast of the Assumption on August 15th, Cardinal Logue has written a letter which was read at all Roman Catholic Churches at Dundally. In the letter, after condemning acts of violence, he forbade anyone subject to his jurisdiction participating in political meetings or processions on Assumption Day, as is usual.

TEXT OF NEW BILL.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The text was issued today of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill. It consists of two clauses which state:— "An ordinary law is inadequate for the prevention and punishment of crime and the maintenance of order in Ireland, powers are granted for the extension to Ireland of provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act as regards trial by Court-Martial."

"The crimes so tried shall be punishable with the punishment thereto assigned by statute or common law, but it is provided that when a person is charged with a crime punishable by death, the Court-Martial shall include one person not necessarily an officer, nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant, such person being certified by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland or the Lord Chief Justice of England as possessing legal knowledge and experience."

CABINET CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Cabinet this morning considered the problem of Ireland, especially details of the new Crimes Bill, which is being introduced in the House of Commons on August 5th.

THE SPA COAL DECISION.

FRANCE NOT SATISFIED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The French Press is bitterly commenting on the Spa decision in regard to coal, which is regarded in France as a concession to Germany, secured by Mr. Lloyd George at the expense of France.

The Times, on this question, emphasises the necessity for Allied unity in view of the criticalness of the European situation. It urges the British and French Governments definitely to settle and clearly to declare their common policy in order to prevent serious misunderstandings.

BRITISH VOTE TO BENEFIT FRANCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The House of Commons has approved the Supply Vote towards the £5,000,000 advances in respect of German coal deliveries in order to secure regular deliveries to France.

It was pointed out that the vote would not necessitate fresh borrowing as it would be supplied from account receipts under the reparation clauses of the Peace Treaty.

Sir Lionel Worthington, Evans stated that the arrangement for advances was being made in order to provide the miners with adequate food. Replying to French criticism, he showed the benefits accruing to France, while Britain was not receiving a single ton, but getting equitable consideration in other directions under the agreement made at Spa.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the necessity for the advances, and said that British representatives had reported that the people were not receiving within 60 to 70 per cent. of the food they enjoyed before the war.

AVIATION.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA IN SEVEN MONTHS.

PORT DARWIN, August 2nd.

The Australian airman, Lieut. Parer, has arrived here, thus completing the flight from England which was begun in January.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WILL VISIT SAMOA.

WELLINGTON, August 2nd.

The Premier announced that the Prince of Wales will visit Samoa on the homeward journey.

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

CHICAGO, August 3rd.

The millionaire Socialist, William Brown Lloyd, and nineteen other members of the Communist Labour Party, have been found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the Government. Most of them have been sentenced from one year to five years in the penitentiary, and were also heavily fined.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN ROBBED.

CALGARY, August 3rd.

Three bandits boarded a Canadian Pacific train at Lethbridge, and when the train resumed her journey passed through the coaches very leisurely and robbed the passengers of all the money they could find. The bandits, whom the Police assert are amateurs, escaped with their loot. They are unknown.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

TWO DELEGATIONS ALREADY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 2nd.

It transpires that M. Lamoult, a member of the Soviet Political Delegation, has arrived in London.

M. Krasin and the members of the Trade Delegation have arrived in Newcastle.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

REPORT OF MASSACRE NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. Lloyd George said that the British representative at Tiflis has sent letters, parcels, and money to British prisoners at Bakur, and was now negotiating with the Bolsheviki representatives at Tiflis for their release. The report of the massacre of some of the prisoners had not been confirmed.

CRUCIFIX AS WAR MEMORIAL.

OBJECTION TO ERECTION IN HIGH STREET IN GUILDFORD.

Judgment was delivered recently by Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, in the Commissary Court of Surrey, at the Registry, Knight-bridge-street, Doctors' Commons, in the case of Field and others v. Ommamney and others. The case related to the erection in consecrated ground adjoining the church of St. Nicolas, Guildford, and fronting on the highest part of a crucifix to the memory of Lieutenant Ommamney (a son of the Rev. E. A. Ommamney), who was killed in the war. The Chancellor was attended by Mr. A. W. D. Moore, the Registrar.

Mr. Harold Dowdall, K.C., and Mr. W. A. Donald appeared for the petitioners, in opposition to the erection of the crucifix; Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., and Mr. Harold Harcourt for the respondents. The Chancellor, in delivering judgment, said:— "In this case a faculty is sought for the removal of the crucifix, which was set up without faculty and was solemnly dedicated by the Bishop of Guildford. Application was made afterwards to the Court for a confirmatory faculty, and it was refused on November 25th. There was no appeal from this decision. The crucifix is therefore standing where it is without the authority required by law, and, prima facie, the petitioners are entitled to have it removed. It would only be in exceptional circumstances that when something which requires a faculty has been set up without it and a confirmatory faculty has been refused, the Court would nevertheless decline to grant a faculty for removing it if it were applied for properly and without undue delay. It was argued on behalf of the respondents that the form of decision of the Court was wrong, and that the Court had no power to refuse to sanction a thing dedicated by the Bishop with full knowledge of the facts. It was fully understood by all concerned that the dedication by the Bishop was subject to an application for a confirmatory faculty, and I considered, I think rightly, that the application was to be treated in all respects as if no dedication had taken place. But, apart from this, I know of no authority for saying that dedication by the Bishop in any way affects the jurisdiction of the Court to refuse to confirm or to allow the removal of the thing dedicated."

THE TWO QUESTIONS AT ISSUE. I intimated at the hearing that I was not disposed in the circumstances to allow the crucifix to remain where it is, and the respondents thereupon suggested that I might, notwithstanding, properly allow it to be set up elsewhere. I think that I have power to do this, unless the crucifix is a thing illegal in itself. It thus becomes necessary to consider the contentions of the petitioners that a crucifix is forbidden by the law of the Church, illegal by ecclesiastical law, or, in the alternative, that in the circumstances the Court ought not to allow it to be set up in the suggested or in any other position. These are the two questions which I have to decide—one a question of law, and the other a question of discretion. It is now clearly established that there is no legislation in force, either secular or ecclesiastical, which forbids crucifixes. Anyone (including the authorities of any religious body other than the Church of England) may, if he pleases, set up a crucifix in any place, however public, over which he has lawful control, and this would extend to property held for the Church, such as a chapel or mission hall, so long as it was not consecrated or vested in an ecclesiastical corporation, and thus subject to the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court. If, therefore, it is illegal in the sense contended for, it must be because the Ordinary is forbidden by law to sanction it in cases in which his sanction is required. This law is, to be found (if anywhere)—not in positive enactment, but in decisions expressing the common law of the Church. They come ultimately to no more than this, that the Court ought not to allow the erection of a crucifix if improper practices are likely to ensue. Counsel for the petitioners felt the difficulty of contending that a crucifix is actually forbidden by law, and he sought to escape from it by arguing that there is a point at which discretion becomes law, and that the current of decision and the usage of the Church from the Reformation to recent times make it an improper exercise of discretion amounting to illegality to sanction it now. It would be altogether beyond the scope of judicial decisions to create a binding force of law that a particular kind of sculpture is likely to be abused that it ought not to be allowed. Whether it is likely to be abused or not is a question of fact on which each Court must form its own opinion.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH. I may add, as a matter of some interest, that it appears from an entry in the Inner Temple Accounts that there was a crucifix in the Temple Church in 1774. I hold, therefore, that the question which I have here to decide is whether this crucifix can be set up without substantial danger that improper practices will ensue. For reasons quite apart from this question I am not prepared to allow it to be retained in its present position. The confirmatory faculty was refused solely on the ground that it had been put there without the sanction required by law, and if no alternative suggestion had been made I should have granted the faculty now sought to remove it. But there is such a suggestion, and permission is now asked to put it up in the churchyard (disputed for burial) behind the church. It is with the question whether this request should be granted that I now deal.

ACTS OF REVERENCE. The burden of proving likelihood of abuse is on the petitioners, and they have endeavoured to discharge it by calling evidence of acts of reverence, which they affirm to be superstitious. I see no reason to doubt that their evidence was substantially true. There was evidence that on an occasion when a watch was kept several

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BANKRUPTCY.

ONE OF THE LAST LETTERS OF LORD FISHER.

Writing to *The Times*, a few weeks before his death the late Admiral Lord Fisher said:—

"Forgive my damnable retortation! 'Retortation is the secret of conviction!' It sells Higgins's soap and somebody's little liver pills! Advertising is the soul of business and the secret of political success. As a dear friend once said to me (the very comment!) 'I don't care a damn what they say of me so long as they say something.' (And they have!) Advertising is retortation! 'Peace, Retrenchment, and reform' was my last letter but one to you under *Observer's* splendid letter of June 1st. (The man who wrote that letter 'loved our nation' and you well know to be justly famous!) Some one has tersely said, 'We raise our voices against the madness of illimitable commitments and indefinite responsibilities' (Mesopotamia and Poland). It's usage to have Crystal Palace towers, and to spend an extra three millions on a (I—n) gaudy substitute for 'the immortal khaki of the trenches' when we are suffering from the most exacting system of taxation ever in this world. (Will Limehouse end by swallowing the Tories, or have the Tories swallowed him? Alas! Mr. Bonar Law! What a fatal mistake you made swallowing the Coalition Bill on May 17, 1915!!! That very night you were sure of turning out the Government and winning the war! You know it but you became a minority in the Cabinet instead! and also became a participator in '4 times too late' as so vividly portrayed in Mr. Lloyd George's most famous speech!

The one secret of our greatness has been an effective Parliamentary Opposition really to take on the government of the country at a moment's notice! That was killed by the Coalition Government. We are now what we are in Parliament through that supposed great patriotic feat! It was an artful trick! It is leading us to bankruptcy and ruin because there is no Opposition!

SHARK SAVES A MAN. A singular fish story is circulating in Katurana, Ceylon. Two men were fishing with lines and hooks for big fish at Katurana. One hooked a shark, and he asked the other to hold the line and swim to knife the fish which was giving trouble. He got entangled in the line in deep water and cried for help. As he sank the fish came swimming past him. He clung to its head, somehow, and was safely piloted to shallow water. The fish was set free. Which reminds us—

men raised their hats when they passed the crucifix, several women made the sign of the Cross and bowed or bent the knee, and several children made the sign and bowed their heads. It was further stated that on one occasion a woman knelt before the crucifix in the street. I have no intention of attempting a definition of superstition. For the present purpose, it is enough to say that it would at any rate include the attribution of sanctity to the image of the Crucified Saviour, and a discretion to whom whose image it is. Such notion, for example, as that prayers said before a particular image are specially efficacious, would I conceive, be clearly superstitious. Am I to conclude from the evidence that anything of the kind influenced those who made acts of reverence or prayed when they saw the crucifix? Or is the simple explanation of what they did that, being reminded by the crucifix of the redeeming Passion of their Lord, they thought fit, or had been taught, to express thankfulness or reverence by outward gestures? Or, again, may they fairly differ us to the taste or wisdom of such gestures, but it seems to me both uncharitable and unreasonable to insist on seeing superstition in what admits of an innocent and natural interpretation. Similarly, if a Christian man or woman is impelled to pray, and that publicly, then reminded of the Lord's Passion, it is not for us who have, perhaps, less fervour, or less courage to play a discreditable, unfavourable construction on the action. To describe it, therefore, the evidence falls short of proving that superstition or impropriety is likely to result if this crucifix is set up in the place proposed.

OBJECTIONS BY PARISHIONERS. Lastly, it is said that, rightly or wrongly, a large number of the parishioners genuinely object to the crucifix, and that it is not right that their feelings should be offended. I am satisfied (1) that there is a great body of opinion in the parish, amounting probably to a majority of the adult parishioners, which is in favour of allowing the crucifix; (2) that the objection to it has been to a great extent stimulated from outside; (3) that of this considerable number of parishioners, many were influenced by the representation made to them in good faith, but erroneously, that it was illegal, and many also objected to the position of it facing the public street. I am convinced that if a faculty had been duly applied for in the first instance for the crucifix in the churchyard nothing would have been heard of any opposition. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the crucifix, even in its present position, has the unanimous approval both of the vestry and the parochial church council, I am prepared, according to the respondents' prayer in their answer, to decree a faculty to issue to them for the removal of the crucifix from its present position to a place at or near the spot marked on the plan brought into Court. This faculty is decreed on the condition that it is acted on within three months, and liberty is reserved to the petitioners to apply to the Registrar after that period for the issue of the faculty prayed for by them. If the faculty granted to the respondents is duly acted on, no faculty will issue to the petitioners. I make no order as to costs.



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SAINT JOAN OF ARC. CEREMONY AT ROUEN.

Rouen, June 13th.

The celebrations in honour of Saint Joan of Arc took place here this morning. They were favoured by splendid weather, and proved a magnificent success and a most impressive manifestation of sacred union beneath the standard of the new saint.

At 8.15, before the parvis of the Church of St. Ouen, took place the presentation of the standard of Joan of Arc by the representatives of the Mayor of Orleans to M. Valin, the Mayor of Rouen, followed by the religious ceremony conducted by Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen. M. Paul Bignon, Under-Secretary of State for Merchant Marine, representing the French Government, was present, accompanied on his right by Major-General Sir C. E. Pereira, representing King George. Forty Senators and Deputies from all parts of France, the Rouen Municipal Council, the clergy, generals, and soldiers remained for one hour in deep prayer. Low Mass was said by M. d'Abbe Wagner, a native of Lorraine, and Benediction was given by Cardinal Dubois amidst the flags, standards, and banners borne by delegations from all countries.

The delegation from Alsace-Lorraine, in their national dress, carried enormous bouquets of lilies and hortensias. The colours of the Durham Light Infantry, representing the British Army of the Rhine, were flying among those of the French detachments.

The procession then formed up and presented a strikingly picturesque spectacle. Preceded by the standard of Joan of Arc, walked side by side M. Paul Bignon, Cardinal Dubois, Major-General Sir C. E. Pereira, and the French General Officer commanding the Rouen district. Then followed Senators, Deputies, municipal councillors, the British detachment, with band, whose appearance was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds, the Belgian detachment, also loudly cheered, the 12th French Infantry Battalion, with its colours torn by shrapnel, then delegations from the schools, sporting societies, and associations of combatants, etc.

The dense crowds of onlookers lustily cheered the authorities as they passed by. The first stop was made at the prison where Joan of Arc awaited her trial. M. Paul Bignon, as chairman of the Council, greeted the officials and delegations. Turning to the British delegation, he said:

It is a glorious thing that the two nations should be at one in this commemoration, and if wrongs were done by both to the Maid, it is England which has the hardest share to bear, but the blood of her sons has amply redeemed her former error. Nothing remains in the minds of both peoples but the memory of the glorious brotherhood in arms and the duty of future solidarity commanded by their deed.

Continuing its route through the streets, decorated with flags and flowers, the procession arrived in the Vieux Marché square, where Joan of Arc was burned on May 30th, 1431, and the Allied troops, to the sound of martial airs, marched past the tablet commemorating the stake of 1431.

Patriotic speeches, interspersed with reverent allusions to the Maid, were made by the Mayor of Rouen, M. Francois, deputy of the Lower Rhine, M. Morisot, deputy of the Loire, who was wounded in the war, Xavier de Magallon, and General Maudhuy. M. Paul Bignon, in the name of the French Government, after recalling the mission of Joan of Arc, said:

France of 1914, which like Joan of Arc, was condemned to eat the bitter bread of suffering and to drink to the dregs the chalice of sorrows, after four years of war, which were really equal to 100 years, has seen at last dawn the distance day of resurrection and deliverance. She has conquered. Justice has not uttered a vain appeal to the souls of humanity and to the force of arms. To our assistance came fully determined those for whom Joan never entertained any feeling of hate, whom she assisted even at the hour of her death, and whom she asked simply in the name of Heaven, of her devotion as a virgin and a Frenchwoman, in the name of her victories, of her King, dukes, archers, brothers-in-arms, equires, and others, to return to their country. Yes, at the hour of danger, they returned here, those Englishmen. They returned in the name of Joan, and their soldiers have strewn these stones with flowers. One of their officers had the delicate thought of having a guard of honour mounted by a Tommy and a poilu on the spot itself where the execution took place.

Flowers were then laid on the emplacement of the stake, and the band played the French, British, and Belgian National Anthems. The crowd dispersed with visible signs of emotion.

A great impression was caused during the playing of the Marseillaise by the fact that the French and British flags whilst dipping in salute, mingled their folds over the exact spot where the Maid was burned at the stake.

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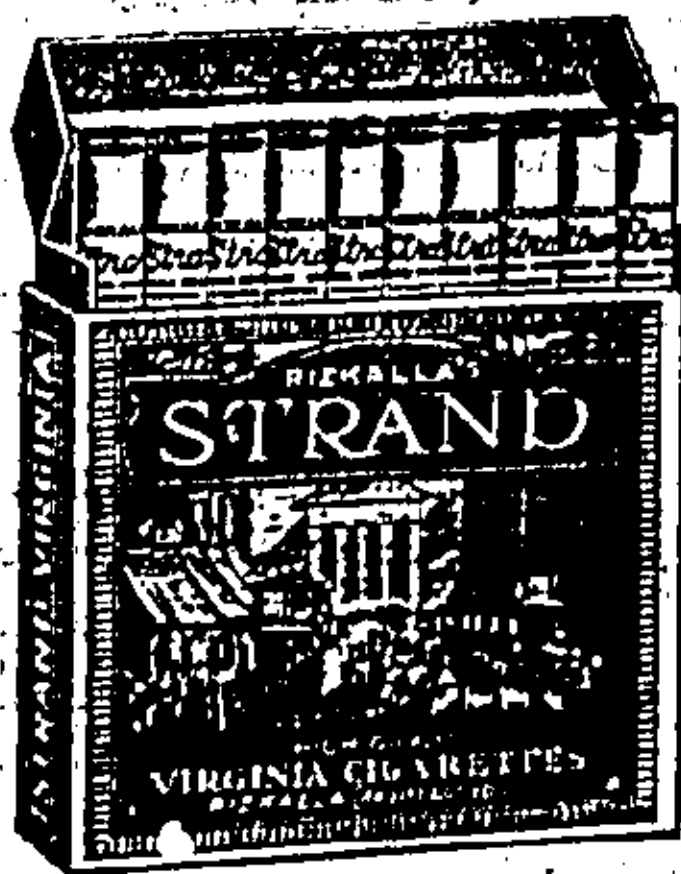
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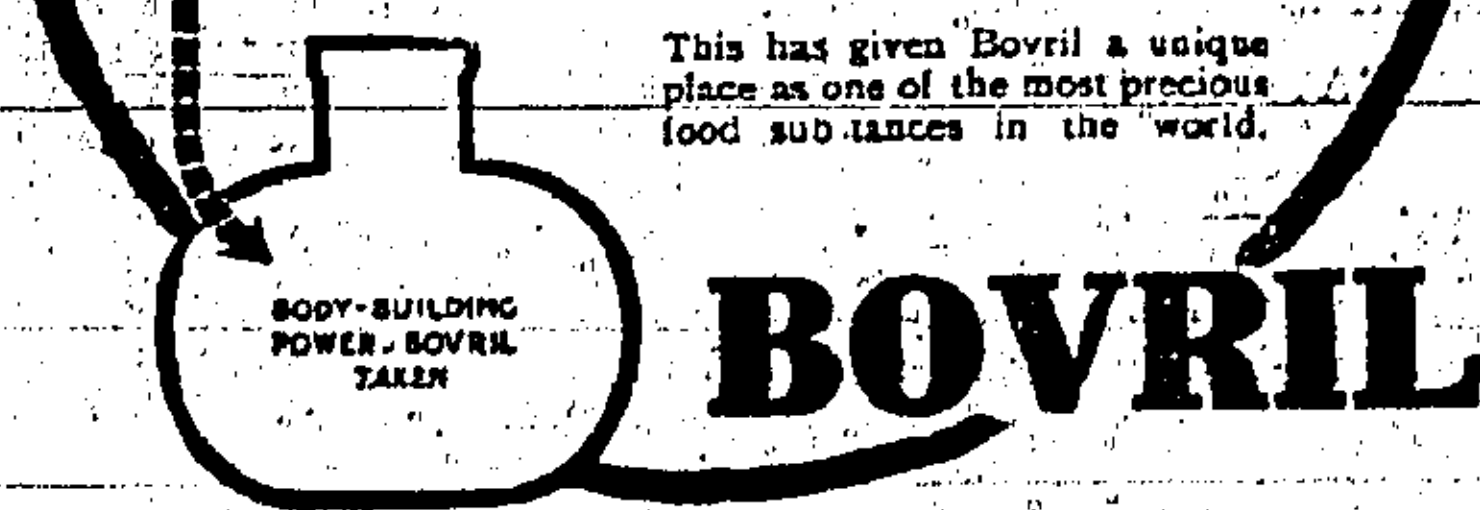
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RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

KRASSIN'S STATEMENT.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT.

The *Liberty* publishes a second interview with M. Krassin, and while the first was intended to convey the impression that Russia could not be beaten militarily, that she could keep up the fight against Poland for years if necessary, the purpose of the second is to show that in the matter of the payment of the Russian debt nothing can be expected from the Government of Soviets until peace is made. Krassin declares that in 1905 France, who has lent milliards to Russia, was informed that when the Russian people became masters of their destiny, they would not agree to repay the loans which had been utilized in stifling their efforts to obtain freedom. As French opinion did not believe in the success of the Russian revolution, the Russian envoy in London considered it natural that France should pay for her mistake. He argues that history does not furnish an example of a revolutionary Government paying the debt of the old régime. As to whether these debts can be collected by using force, he says that has been tried for two years without success. "We are still on our legs," he goes on. "Militarily we consider ourselves victorious, for, notwithstanding repeated efforts, nothing has been done to reduce us."

To the suggestion of the interviewer that the Poles and the Baltic peoples might be assisted, Krassin asked what would be the result. Admitting that the Poles beat the Russians and penetrated as far as Moscow, what would happen? Would the foreigners be capable of administering a country as vast as Russia? Krassin thought not. He declared that not a sou could be got from Russia by force of arms. On the other hand, he suggested that the question of the Russian debt might be settled diplomatically and recalled the offer by Lenin in February, 1919, and by himself at Copenhagen. By helping Poland," he said, "you are on the way to ruining us completely. How can we pay if you make it impossible for us to work? We must produce. We must produce before we can be in a position to pay debts. In the name of my Government I declare that we are ready to discuss this question when peace negotiations are opened. In order to be able to carry out a financial engagement we must have the assurance of being permitted to work in peace. And for that we must have peace. Therefore we can only discuss this question when peace negotiations are begun. It is not for you to extort peace."

Krassin then holds out the threat that if Russia is compelled to continue war with Poland or elsewhere she will withdraw her promise. He argues that it would be stupid to keep the promise if it returns Russia to the point where she would be which she counted. He accentuates the threat by the statement that Russian people are exasperated at the thought of being compelled to fight continually.

Yet another French journalist has had a talk with Krassin. He is the special correspondent of the *Humanité*, the Socialist journal, and in a two-column article he gives what purports to be a review of the negotiations between the Russian envoy and Mr. Lloyd George. From the first Krassin put this question to the British Premier: "Do you wish to make peace with Russia—a real peace, which will compel you to separate from those who are continuing the war?" Mr. Lloyd George replied that he desired to make. Then Krassin asked about the new offensive in the Crimea—who was firing the food, uniforms, arms, ammunition for Wrangel and his army in Poland? Those who were with Mr. Lloyd George then asked Krassin if he was prepared to recognize in the name of his Government Russia's debts. Krassin replied evasively, declaring that he would submit the question to his Government. In the course of the second interview with Mr. Lloyd George he was more precise, more pressing. When, in reply to his questions concerning Wrangel and Petliura, the British representative asked about the Russian debt, Krassin was reported to have answered in terms which made a great impression on his hearers. Again Krassin asked if England desired to make peace with Russia. If she was anxious to make peace and gave proof of her wish, the Republic of Soviets would turn its back on Enzeli and would renounce all action in Persia or in India. Summing up his conversation with Krassin, the *Humanité* correspondent says the truth is that France does not wish to talk with Russia. She hopes for the ruin of the defeated Soviets. England, on the other hand, wishes to make peace. But she hesitates, seeks roundabout methods, and does not appear to be able to come to a decision.

NEVER INN AND KUM INN.

NEW STYLE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR UP-RIVER HOMES.

Apparently the days when a man called his houseboat River Queen or The Geisha are gone. The new fashion is to invent a name sufficiently peculiar to impel laughter. The river bungalow season has opened brilliantly. The conclusion one arrives at from a steamer trip from Richmond to Staines is, says the *Daily News*, that the bungalow, the houseboat, and the boat have never been so popular. New bungalows and boats are being built, and they require christening. Somewhere near the Molesey Reach the little bungalow Village of Inn has reared its head. Each bungalow is quaintly named. There is the Never Inn, which is built just like the Kum Inn, and the Phall Inn is close to the Welkin Inn and the Knot Inn. There are other inns, probably the Krawl Inn and the Stick Inn, but you cannot be sure of these, as the steamer carries you swiftly past.

You can imagine an up-to-date business man with up-to-date methods christening his motor launch Ozgizit instead of, say, the Jolly George or the Annie Laurie, but from the upper deck of the steamer one can see no apparent reason for naming a bungalow The Two Pots. The *Owls* suggest wisdom.

A dinghy named The Limit was passed at Kingston, and motor launches with the words Odunno and Witchesy painted in gilt letters on the bows were encountered at Walton. Matt and Jeff, a motor launch, was seen at Hampton Court, and house-boats called Durs and Mine were noticed.



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"GLENSANDA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that the goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 10th Aug., 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th Aug., 1920, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, August 3rd, 1920. 1290

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., LTD.

30, 32, Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900. 1331

SHIPS CLOSET

BALTIC

PACIFIC

MEDITERRANEAN

ABOVE AND BELOW WATER

LINE.

C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,

30, 32, Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900. 1331

FOUCAULD

BRANDY

RUM

COGNAC

ESTD 1847 AT COGNAC-FRANCE

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY AND VIGILANCE

FROM THE NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PHOSPHO-CALCAREATE OF LIME

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN TABLETS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Thu, 5th Aug, 9 Night
 MANILA ... "LOONG" Fri, 6th Aug, 3 a.m.
 TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" Sun, 8th Aug, 8 Night
 SHANGHAI ... "CHOYANG" Tues, 10th Aug, 8 a.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" Tues, 10th Aug, Noon
 SANDAKAN ... "HONGKONG" Tues, 10th Aug, 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" Sat, 14th Aug, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation sailing from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading for Keadas, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENSANDA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that the goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 10th Aug., 1920, will be subject to rent.

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 3rd.
Chang Chun, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Ma Ching, Chinese str., 1,250 tons, Capt. Wallace, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. & Co.
Zacharia, British str., 4,000 tons, Capt. Jours, from Penang, in ballast.—Standard Oil Co.
Wa Niu, British str., 245 tons, Capt. W. Ross, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Wang Hing.
 August 4th.
Katsuma Maru, Japanese str., 2,750 tons, Capt. Hasegawa, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Ohong Shing, British str., 1,280 tons, Capt. van Cortlandt, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Chun On, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Chan Chan, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Lee Hong.
Derwent, British str., 1,300 tons, Captain C. R. Beutend, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Man Fat.
Devonport, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. Shearer, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Cheng Cheong.
Cheng Shing, British str., 3,963 tons, Captain Sanders, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Kwang Sang, British str., 1,635 tons, Capt. Richard, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Poo Lee, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Kwong Kwai, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Hung Shan.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. Puckett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 4th.
Borneo Maru, for Moji.
Chang Chun, for Shanghai.
Glengyle, for Genoa.
Huon, for Haiphong.
Hsin Chang, for Shanghai.
Jappon, for Yokohama.
Kwang Sang, for Shanghai.
Lindsay Moller, for Hongkong.
Ying, for Singapore.
Nam Wan, for Hoihow.
Pik Hui, for Hongkong.
Panels, for Portland.
Poo Lee, for Canton.
Sinkiang, for Shanghai.
Sun Lok, for Saigon.
Tomoshima Maru, for Takao.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The R.M.S. **Empress of Russia** left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on July 29th, and is due here on or about August 19th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atsuta Maru (European line), from Japan, due August 6th.
Benar, due August 6th.
Bombay Maru (Bombay line), due from Bombay, August 9th.
Calcutta Maru (Hamburg line), due August 5th.
Dakar Maru (Hamburg line), due Sept. 6th.
Europe, due August 31st.
Kushima Maru (American line), due August 6th.
Knight of the Carter (Blue Funnel line), due September 1st.
Mentor, from Liverpool, due August 22nd.
Monteagle, from Vancouver, due August 6th.
Monaghan Prince, from New York, due August 5th.
Nagato Maru, from Liverpool, due August 8th.
Protetians, due August 6th.
Shing Maru (Calcutta line), due August 5th.
Swazi, from Hamburg and Rotterdam, due August 6th.
Tango Maru, from Sydney, due August 20th.
Tatun Maru (Bombay line), due August 13th.
Tenjo Maru, due August 6th.
Toyokuni Maru (American line), due August 5th.
Wakana Maru (Liverpool line), due Sept. 12th.
Yokohama Maru (European line), due August 19th.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "CHILE"

will be loading for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates on the 7th August.

For space and particulars please apply to—

THORESEN & CO.,
AGENTS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA U.S.A.

Due to the fact that the U.S. and Canadian Overland Route is no Trans-Pacific route to the Pacific Coast, the U.S. and Canadian Overland Route is no Trans-Pacific route to the Pacific Coast.

Head Office: Los Angeles, Calif.
 Branch Office: Kobe, Shanghai
 Hongkong Office: Prince Building, Chater Rd.
 Tel. No. 1002.
 CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
 General Agent for South China

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "INNSBRUCK"
 From TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN
 COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the Underigned on or before the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODD, WELLS & CO., LTD. Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JEYPORE"

Arrived Hongkong, on Aug. 3rd, 1920.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, FORTSAID, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Damaged Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Dumas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1920. [1291]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 5th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before Aug. 25th or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1920. [1292]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

For further particulars, apply to the Agents, Messrs. Godard & Dumas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 4th, at 11.45.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure changes are everywhere slight, defect from normal remaining general over China. Indications of a typhoon to the N.E. of Luzon are not present this morning. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.23 inches. Total since January 1st, 72.45 inches against an average of 53.57 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (S.W.) winds, fresh; clouds, squally, showery.
 Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1.)
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1.)
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 4th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.	On Date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.53	29.52	29.55
Temperature	81	79	84
Humidity	81	83	82
Wind Direction	SSW	SW	SW
Force	6	5	4
Weather	04	04	04
Rain	6.05	—	2.23

Highest open-air Temperature on 3rd, 84
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th, 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 6th to 11th, 1920.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week or Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thur. 5	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Fri. 6	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Satur. 7	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Sun. 8	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Mon. 9	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Tues. 10	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Wed. 11	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.

CP O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.
 Steamers From Hongkong To Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Aug. 12, Sept. 7
EMPERESS OF JAPAN Aug. 26, Sept. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA Sept. 14, Oct. 7
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA Oct. 21, Nov. 8
EMPERESS OF JAPAN Nov. 9, Dec. 6
EMPERESS OF ASIA Dec. 16, Jan. 3

For fares and other information please apply to—

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 725. Cable address: "CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES."

FOR MAURITIUS & DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LINDSAY MOLLER"

sailing on 22nd August.

For PASSAGE & FREIGHT APPLY TO—

INNES & MANU,
AGENTS,
15, WYNDHAM STREET.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" Sailing August 7th.

"HWAH PING" September 12th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents,
112, Cross Street Road Central.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via SUEZ	Birmingham City	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 27th inst.
NEW YORK or BOSTON via PANAMA	Saucon	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Akita Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	Erremont Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 12th Sept.
NEW YORK via JAP. PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO &c.	Honolulu Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 9th Sept.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Coltic Prince	Am.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	Early Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO & SPATTE	Elkton	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 6th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via UNAL PORTS OF CALL.	Venezuela	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th Sept.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	City of Spokane	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER &c.	Delight	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 19th inst.
PORTLAND	Coast	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 25th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Brit.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, SPATTE & VANCOUVER	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 12th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Idion	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
MARSHFIELD & LONDON via SPONS, PASO &c.	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
MARSHFIELD & LONDON via SPONS, PASO &c.	Lahore	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 14th inst.
MARSHFIELD, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	Amazon	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 20th inst.
LIVERPOOL & MARSHFIELD via SINGAPORE, Cebu &c.	Rhesus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Sept.
GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Kanagawa Maru	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
GENOA, MARSHFIELD, GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL	Alcinous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Glenara	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ANTWERP	Bellerophon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Atalanta Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	Oana	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	Prometheus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th Sept.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Proteus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 10th Sept.
MAURITIUS & DELAGOA BAY	Alps Maru	Brit.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 12th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	West Campgaw	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	Beginning of Rept.
BRATIS & CALCUTTA	Lindsay Moller	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE, &c.	Luzon Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, Cebu, BRINDH, VENICE, &c.	Laisan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN-DELL	Tenbin Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
SANDAKAN	Pisa	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 9th inst.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	Nan Waerwyck	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	Pennang Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.	Takada	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	West Montop	Am.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	About 17th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Victoria	Am.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	About 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via SANDAKAN	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	Aki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
ST. PAUL & MEXICO	Eastern	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
BUNOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, &c.	Penang Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th inst.
VAL PARADO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO &c.	Ranjit Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th Sept.
JAPAN PORTS	Maxio Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Aryo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 9th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Indus Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 6th inst.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Tijelboet	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 11th inst.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
SEANGHAI via SWATOW	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Rueichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th inst.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Andre Lebon	Fren.	Messageries Maritime	About 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Kwongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Sinpiang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SEANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Joyroke	Brit.	P. & O. B. L. & A. L.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SEANGHAI	Shimo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th inst.
SEANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Tijkin	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 8th inst.
SEANGHAI	Tean	Dut.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Choyasak	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Hungaria	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 11 A.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Shantung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 31st inst.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Chusan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Halong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Halong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Takada	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th inst., at 9 A.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Kaijo Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Souin Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th inst.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Taming	Brit.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th inst.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Longsang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Haiyang	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
SEANGHAI & JAPAN	Shisen Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st inst.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
JELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "KANSAS" ... 10th Sept.
LONDON ... "SWAZI" ... 20th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to Messrs. & Co., CANTON.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

For	Steamer	To Sail
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 5th Aug. 9 A.M.
HONGKONG	"FAHONG"	On 5th Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	On 5th Aug. Noon.
AMOI, MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 5th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 7th Aug. 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHAPPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Aug. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 10th Aug. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone 23. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Steamer	Departure	Return
"HAIHONG"	On 5th Aug. 9 A.M.	On 8th Aug. 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	On 5th Aug. 9 A.M.	On 10th Aug. 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	On 5th Aug. 9 A.M.	On 12th Aug. 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 5th Aug.
	"PAUL LEON" 20,000	On or about 15th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ
PORT SAID

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—R. RODENFUSER
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"IAHORE" (K.M.K.)	5,200	14th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	5,200	15th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"P. ASY"	7,400	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	5,400	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 11th Aug. Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton	Date	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Ton	Date	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,200	5th Aug. Noon.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"PLASSY"	7,400	10th Aug.	Shanghai only.
"JAPAN"	6,100	15th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ABRATON APCAR"	4,400	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their F. & O.
Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day of sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or
advices.Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company and the Consignee. Messrs. GORDON & DOWGLAS, at 10 A.M.
on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via
SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 13th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LIZON MARU" ... Friday, 20th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New
Zealand and Pacific Island.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and
taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS T.E. in connection with Chicago,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Aug.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"BURNED MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama &
Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"INDUS MARU" ... Thursday, 5th August.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers
have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will
arrive and depart from the U.S.A. Port near the Harbour.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th August.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... Aug. 12th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... Sept. 6th
PERSEA MARU	9,000	... Sept. 17th
KOREA MARU	20,000	... Sept. 30th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... Oct. 12th (from Yokohama)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRAIN-ANDREAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Sept. 9th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	... Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Aug. 19th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET" ... About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"ELKTON" ... About Aug. 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland, Common points.

For Freight and particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe

Regular Service to

ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "WEST CAMPGAW" ... about Aug. 15th.

S.S. "EASTERLING" ... about Sept. 15th.

For Freight Space and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones. AGENTS. 5th Floor.

2477 & 2478

Hotel Mansions.

1115

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON

via Panama

S.S. "SAUCON" ... about 15th Aug.

S.S. "CAPE MAY" ... about 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478

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